

THE TIMES.

—For President—
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.



FAYETTE:

FAYETTE, NOVEMBER 18, 1843.

The Whig Convention for this (second) District meets in Huntsville on Monday.

We learn from the Paris Mercury that the whigs of Adair and Macon have held county meetings and appointed their delegates to the Huntsville convention.

THE CARROLLTON MAIL ROBBERIES.

In the "Times" of the 28th ult., we published a full account of the mail robberies committed by Thornton H. Freeman, late post-master at Carrollton, together with the particulars of his arrest by the Marshal of the State, and escape from the custody of that officer. The proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of Carrollton were also published at the same time, one of the resolutions of which declared that they believed Freeman "had accomplices in all the robberies and forgeries committed." This resolution, we understood from Mr. Birch, referred particularly to Freeman's brother, James W. Freeman, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Paynter; and, as it was also the opinion of Mr. B. that those persons assisted Thornton H. Freeman in making his escape, they were "placed in the same category with the robber." James W. Freeman has sent us a very lengthy communication in which he attempts to show that we have done him great injustice, with a request that we should publish the same. Were we fully convinced that we had, either directly or indirectly done Mr. Freeman injustice, we should not only feel bound, but would willingly give him the use of our columns to set himself right before the public. But such, in our opinion, is not the case; and if the reading of his communication had any effect upon our minds, it went to substantiate this opinion; for, instead of confining himself to disproving the charges brought against him, and producing the testimony he has in his possession, to show that the Marshal was remiss in his duty in suffering the prisoner to escape, and to screen himself, "duped" us into the belief that he and Paynter assisted the prisoner in escaping, he seems to have exhausted the English vocabulary in hunting up profane and indecent epithets to heap on that officer's head. Mr. Birch may have "duped" us into the publication of charges against James W. Freeman that are not true—but our remarks and the proceedings of the meeting of the citizens of Carrollton correspond so nicely, that we believe such is not the fact; and we have not confidence enough in his "duping" capacity to believe that he "duped" those who took part in that meeting, because they were citizens of the place, and must have been as familiar with the facts of the case as he was. We must, therefore, decline giving Mr. Freeman's communication a place in our columns; and as we do this, we presume he will wish us also to decline putting his name on our books as a subscriber to the "Times." If he does not, we have reasons which induce us to decline complying with that request, to-wit: He did not accompany his request for the paper with the money—and we cannot consent to place any man's name on our books as a subscriber, who is already indebted to us for subscription, and who has refused to pay the same.

We do not wish Mr. Freeman to understand us as refusing to admit anything from him in his defence into our paper. If he can become cool enough to write an article, confining himself to his defence, and omitting the profanity and indecent personalities which are the leading characteristics of his communication before us, as well as making it something shorter, we will give it a place. And if he wishes to become a subscriber to the "Times," he must pay up old scores, remit in advance for one year, and all will be right.

Col. Benton and Judge Atchison left St. Louis in company for Washington City, on Thursday, the 9th inst. The Col. has given notice that he will finish his tour through the State the ensuing summer. We think from the success he has recently met with in his interference in the local affairs of the State, he had better confine himself to matters more immediately connected with his relation to the citizens of Missouri—or to his saw-mills in Kentucky.

The Whigs of the fourth district hold their Convention on Monday next, at Williamsburg, in Johnson county. This district is composed of the counties of Jackson, Lafayette, Saline, Cooper, Miller, Morgan, Pettis, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Van Buren and Bates.

The Democrats of Clay county held a meeting in Liberty on the 6th inst. Capt. W. E. Price acted as President, assisted by Judge Samuel Tilford, and Benj. Hays as Secretary. It was an adjourned meeting, at which the sense of the county was to be taken on the subject of the next Presidency. And accordingly, as soon as the meeting was organized, the resolution brought forward at a previous meeting, expressing a preference for Col. Johnson, was called up and read, when Judge Thompson moved to insert the name of Mr. Van Buren in the place of that of Col. Johnson. On this motion a debate of some length arose. The discussion having been brought to a close, the vote was taken, and Johnson received 60, and Van Buren 20 votes. Resolutions were then passed, lamenting the death of Senator Linn, approving of the appointment of Gen. Atchison, in favor of the occupation of Oregon by the United States, and calling upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their utmost exertions on this subject, and the protection of our western frontier.

COL. BENTON AND THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

In commenting some time ago upon the use made by Col. Benton of the franking privilege, in flooding the West with *franked* circulars and the prospectus of the Missouriian, we said we did not pretend to decide whether he was violating the laws of his country or not. It seems that the Postmaster at Quincy, Illinois, addressed a letter to the Postoffice Department, inquiring whether the printed circular and prospectus, could be sent by mail, free postage under the frank of a Member of Congress. The following is the answer of the Assistant Postmaster General, from which our readers can judge as well as ourselves, whether Col. Benton has been violating the laws of the United States, or not—in other words, whether the prospectus of the Missouriian is a public document printed by order of either House of Congress, or whether it is to be regarded as his own. *Missouri Reporter.*

Post Office Department, }
Appointment Office, Oct. 23, 1843.
Sir—In reply to your letter of the 7th inst., covering a prospectus and a printed letter of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, you are informed that Senators and Members of the House of Representatives have a right to frank all their own letters, not exceeding two ounces in weight. They have, also, a right to send all public documents printed by order of either House of Congress, whatever may be their weight.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't.
(Signed) JOHN A. BRYAN,
2d Asst. P. M. Gen'l.
B. CLIFFORD, Jr. Esq.

POLITICAL PAPERS.—The editor of the Lexington Express proposes publishing a paper of an exclusive political nature, under the title of "Harry of the West," during the ensuing campaign, beginning in March next, and continuing until the close of the Presidential campaign.

The editor of the Missouri Statesman also proposes publishing a paper of the above description, under the title of "That Same Old Coon," beginning and ending about the same time.

We intend to issue a paper—not under the title of "Harry of the West," or that "Same Old Coon"—but this "same old Times," in which we expect to advocate the claims of "Harry of the West," and render the insults offered to that "Same Old Coon," by those less "intelligent animals," the locos. We have no doubt but that the "Times" will be one of the most interesting papers in this or any other State, and the friends of "Harry of the West" and that "Same Old Coon," could not busy themselves better than by procuring subscribers and extending its circulation in the "be-nighted regions" of locofocoism.

The Missouriian contains the official proceedings of the great meeting of the hardy St. Louis County. Mr. Van Antwerp disagrees with his contemporaries as to the number of persons present—says he did not count—but there was a "great many." The preamble and resolutions fill three columns of the Missouriian—and are of the genuine hard case, evidently prepared by, or under the immediate supervision of, Col. Benton. We think he wrote the proceedings himself, as we observe a striking similarity in the style of them and the proceedings of the Howard county meeting—and Col. Benton is known to be their author. The People are moving!

The Whigs of Clay county held a meeting on the 6th. They adjourned to the 1st Monday in December next, when they propose holding another meeting for the purpose of appointing delegates to the district convention for the 3d district. The counties composing this district, are Chariton, Linn, Grundy, Livingston, Carroll, Caldwell, Ray, Daviess, Clay, Clinton, Platte, Buchanan, Andrew and Holt.

We should be pleased to see the whigs in these counties moving, and hope the meeting of the whigs of Clay will be followed up by the whigs of the other counties composing the district. Our columns will be open for the publication of calls for meetings, or the proceedings of meetings, or any thing else connected with the cause of the whigs.

Mitchell, the great forger, has been pardoned by the Governor of New York. He is fast sinking under consumption.

From the Baltimore American. THE NEXT CONGRESS. Organization of the House.

Some difficulty is apprehended in the organization of the next House of Representatives at Washington by reason of the illegal manner in which several States have elected their delegates. The law on the subject of elections to the House declares that each representative shall be elected from a single district; yet in the face of this enactment the States of New Hampshire, Missouri, Georgia and Mississippi have each elected their several delegations by general ticket.

There can be no question as to the true view of this case. The elected claimants from New Hampshire, Missouri, Georgia and Mississippi have no more right to seats in the next Congress than the same number of respectable gentlemen taken from any county in Maryland would have to seats in the Legislature of Virginia. There is not the shadow of a right.

When the Election bill was passed by Congress it is well remembered that Mr. TYLER, in a strange forgetfulness of his official duty, and in utter disregard of all propriety, while he signed the bill, accompanied his signature with his recorded objections and doubts as to the constitutionality of the measure. A most unheard of proceeding—an act of weakness sufficient to stamp imbecility upon any responsible official! By this conduct on the part of the highest officer of the Government, certain States have been encouraged to treat the authority of the Government with contempt; and they have accordingly disregarded the law of Congress in this particular which the Act concerning elections was designed to regulate.

The ground taken by these States—and it is the same which weighed in the tender scruples of Mr. Tyler's mind when he signed the bill with his objections—is that Congress had no right by the Constitution to direct the States to district themselves. The language of the Constitution will afford an answer to this allegation—thus: "The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof—but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators." It follows plainly enough from this provision that an Act of Congress prescribing the mode of electing representatives by single districts would be a matter of course to do away with any different system which might exist in any State. It is equally clear that if any State should persist in adhering to the General Ticket system, which is forbidden by the law of Congress, the persons elected by that mode would not be entitled to seats in the House.

How is it possible that such persons can be admitted as members of the House? The certificates which they may bring with them cannot attest that they were elected according to law. Congress has declared that no one shall sit as a member of the House of Representatives unless he comes as the representative of a single district. This is an essential condition—as much so as it is essential that the claimant shall have received a majority of votes in his district.

But the plea of unconstitutionality—what is to be said of that? We have quoted the language of the Constitution which empowers Congress to make regulations as to the times, places, and manner of electing representatives. The power is so plainly conferred that there can be no doubt about it—nor is it disputed. The whole ground of opposition to the law is founded on the petty quibble that Congress has no constitutional power to make the States divide themselves into districts. It must not dictate a particular course of legislation to sovereign States—this is the idea; and with this sublime conception New Hampshire and her sister recusants lift themselves up and look as dignified as possible.

Now the case is briefly this: The States, as such, have no right to send representatives to Congress at all except under the Constitution and the laws of Congress passed in accordance therewith. For the General Government was created by the Constitution; it is a special, separate existence independent of the States; it is a Government in its own right, and as a matter of course it has full power to say how its officers and functionaries shall be chosen; what their duties shall be, and in short to prescribe such rules as to it shall seem fit for the proper performance of its uses. The Constitution does this in respect to fundamentals, and Congress has discretion to act further when necessary, in accordance with the terms of the Constitution. Now the States may be as sovereign as they please in their particular sphere—but here is another Government beyond their spheres including them. Their original sovereignty gives them no right whatever to interfere with this other government; their only right is derived from the Constitution. The States, on the plea of their individual sovereignty, have abstractly no more right to send representatives to Congress than they have to claim seats for their delegates in the British Parliament. If then the General Government prescribes a form according to which the members of one branch of its legislative council shall be chosen—and its constitutional right to do this no one can deny—it follows that the States have no alternative but to comply with such regulations or go unrepresented. The notion of a compulsory dictation on the part of Congress towards the States, commanding them to pass laws for single districts, is founded upon a fallacy. Congress neither dictates, commands nor compels. It merely says that representatives shall be chosen in a particular way, and until that act of authority is proved to be unconstitutional, there is no room for a single word of gainsaying. If the States wish to send representatives, all that they have to do is to elect them according to the mode and manner prescribed. If they have hitherto prescribed the mode and manner themselves it has been by suzerainty merely. Of themselves and in themselves, apart from the Constitution, they have no

right to do so—no more than they have to prescribe how delegates to the Provincial Assembly of Canada shall be chosen.

It remains to be seen how the House will act when the claimants under the General Ticket system of election shall ask to be admitted as members. There ought to be no doubt whatever on the subject. Even if the single district clause should be repealed, such repeal could not affect elections held while the law was in force, it could not give validity to elections held contrary to the law. The political party which will have a majority in the House may wish to recognize the illegal claims of applicants of their own political faith—but we hope that the authority of the law, the dignity of the House, self-respect and consistency will present considerations too potent to be overborne by any thoughts of temporary partisan advantage.

One of the topics which will earliest engage the attention of Congress will be the question of qualification. A certain number of the elections have been conducted on the General Ticket system, in violation of the act of Congress, providing for elections on the District scheme. The House must be the judge of the competency to seats of the members elect on the general ticket plan. This will open extended debates. They may reach to nearly the middle of the session. It is a subject that will produce its full share of political acerbity. The lines of party division will be drawn strongly on it, and unless in relation to it, some mode of reconciling conflicting opinions can be devised, it will not only distract the legislative councils at Washington, but result in a conflict between the States, wedded to the one or the other mode of election, of the worst consequences, in all probability, to the harmony of the Union.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.—We have frequently been asked lately why we have not published notices of certain deaths and marriages, and we would answer, that we have always published such notices gratis, when presented to us for that purpose, and shall continue to do so. We however cannot be expected to send around and collect them, and we think the least persons wishing them published can do, is to send them to us.

SINGULAR DEATH.—We learn from a gentleman, resident of Randolph county, that on Sunday morning last Mrs. Fray, the wife of Henry Fray, of that county, was found dead in her bed. Mr. F. rose as usual, and went out to attend to his stock, and returning a little after sun up, discovered Mrs. F. was still in bed, and proceeded to awaken her, when he discovered she was dead. She retired on Saturday night as well as usual.

The celebrated Countess Vespucci, who came to this country begging land some years ago, on the plea that she was a descendant of Americus Vespucci, the first discover of the shore of America, is said to be living at Ogdensburg, N. Y., in criminal intimacy with a wealthy foreigner named Parrish. She was introduced into the first families of New York and Boston, as a virtuous female—but it seems there are sham Countesses as well as Counts, Dukes, &c.

A Villainous Act—Young Women, beware!—A dashing fellow, aged 27, named Henry Homer, representing himself to be a merchant, put up at a private boarding-house in Baltimore two or three weeks since, gaining the affections of a young lady residing in the family, and was privately married to her on the 14th inst. She had already engaged herself to a worthy and respectable gentleman, with whom she had long been acquainted. On Tuesday, the 17th, Homer decamped, and has not since been heard of.—*Boston Mail.*

It is not uncommon to see such paragraphs as the above, in almost every paper we open. Yet, every stranger that happens to come along, having the reputation of being wealthy, is taken into society, and becomes a Lion among the young ladies immediately, who yield their affections on a few weeks acquaintance, and it is not unusual for them to find themselves most woefully "sucked in."

TOADYISM.—We find the origin of this term so much in vogue at the present day, given in Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, as follows:

A great personage wishing to get quit of a troublesome hanger-on, caused a dish of toads to be served up one day instead of a dish of fish. The invention was seen, but the dependent knew too well the value of the connection which he had established, to take the hint. He partook of the toads with apparent relish, never letting it be presumed that he thought them any thing but good soles. Thereafter, any one who was content to live on the bounty of another, at the expense of a few occasional insults, was said to eat that person's toad—to be, in short, a toad eater.

Col. WARFIELD arrived in New Orleans via Galveston, on the 23d ult. The Picayune says his health is rather feeble owing to the severe hardships he underwent in his late expedition.

THE WORD HUMBUG.—The word "Humbug" is of American origin. The Berks and Schuylkill Journal gives the history of Homberg, the medical impostor, who figured in Philadelphia in 1807, and from whose name came at first the verb *humbugged*, meaning *taken in*. Perhaps it is rather a coincident resemblance than a derivation—but it will answer till a better is found. The word itself is an invaluable acquisition to our language.

Col. Johnson has arrived at Albany, and has gone to visit Mr. Van Buren.

THE "LADIES" COMPANION.

The number for November, of this favorite among the Ladies, has been received. The embellishments are very handsome: "The Stolen Child," "The Bridal Party," a plate of Fashions and two pages of Music. It is useless to go into details of this meritorious work, suffice it to say, it is equal, if not superior to any of its contemporaries. The present number contains contributions by some of the best authors in America. Address W. W. Snowden, 109 Fulton St., New York. Price—\$3.00 per annum—in advance.

A law has been brought into the Canadian Parliament, which threatens the annihilation of the Order of Odd Fellows in that province. The law is a banishing of the government.

MR. VAN BUREN IN BUFFALO.—The Buffalo Gazette says: "At a meeting in the ward, the Democratic ward of this city, to appoint delegates to the county convention, resolutions endorsing Mr. Van Buren were offered, and voted down by four to one—at an unusually large meeting."

The Mexican Government has issued a decree prohibiting foreigners from engaging in all trade, by retail, in the Mexican Republic. Naturalized foreigners, foreigners married to Mexican women, and those who reside in the Republic with their families, are made exceptions to the prohibition.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The New York Tribune thus speaks on the subject of the Currency and the position of the Whigs in regard to it:

We understand the whole Whig party to be united in the conviction that a National Currency—a Currency which any man may easily and cheaply send by Mail five, fifty or five thousand dollars from any part to any part of the Country, and have it worth just as much at one end of the route as the other—is indispensable to the highest prosperity of the Productive Industry and Business of the Country. Such a Currency has heretofore been offered by a National Bank alone. But we do not peremptorily decide that no other means of creating it is or ever will be possible—we are willing to consider without prejudice any other plan which may be suggested. We are confident the next Whig Congress will do so, and will decide in favor of that plan which shall seem best calculated to subserve the great end desired, which is a sound and Uniform National Currency, in accordance with the Whig principle that it is the duty of the Government to provide such a Currency. And when Congress shall have decided on the means, be assured we shall have a Whig President who shall render a hearty concurrence. Such we understand to be the Whig platform in relation to the Currency.

The Baltimore American publishes the above, and says:

We understand the same thing precisely. The platform of a great principle is always wide and capacious enough to allow ample room for discretion and freedom of opinion as to the ways and means of a practical application. The matter in controversy is not whether there shall be a Bank of the U. States or not, but whether there shall be a national currency or not. Has the General Government the power under the Constitution to create and sustain a national currency, and if so is it the duty of the Government to exercise its power in that particular? The Whigs answer affirmatively in both cases. The very existence of a national government implies, as its co-relative, a national currency. Such a currency is necessary for the uses of the government; it is essential to the business interests of the people. In some form or another such a currency will exist. If put down in one shape it will spring up in another, as by the force of an instinct in our political national organization and actively at work in all the impulses and movements of trade, both inland and foreign. Thus we have Treasury notes at one time, and at another we may have Sub-Treasury drafts—substitutes and poor ones for such a currency as we ought to have, yet indicating by their circulation the general want which may be well or ill supplied according as we have a wise or an unwise Government.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

COL. JOHNSON IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The gallant Colonel seems to have had a glorious time of it in the Granite State. On the 21st inst., he partook of a public dinner with the citizens of Concord, on which occasion a song welcoming him to the capital of New Hampshire, was sung. After dinner the question was bluntly put to him. "Col. Johnson, did you or did you not, in your own opinion, kill Tecumseh?" Shout upon shout followed this question, and when it had subsided, Col. Johnson said, that called upon in such a manner, among such a people, he felt not the least hesitation in answering the question promptly and fully. Therefore he declared, "In my own opinion I did kill Tecumseh." He then detailed the circumstances upon which his belief was founded, and a portion of the guests constituted themselves a jury to try the case. The result was a unanimous verdict that Col. Johnson did kill Tecumseh, and so the matter is settled. Be it remembered, therefore, "while time shall last," as the Millerites say, that the great Indian Brave did his quietus take from a bullet and three buckshot, projected from a pistol, the trigger of which was pulled by the "Hero of the Thames." The subject can never be agitated again.

"Necessity is the mother of invention," as the laffer said, when he pinned his coat tails together, to hide a hole in his breeches.

From the Albany Evening Journal. THE LOCO FOCO PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

As the period of the Presidential contest approaches it is becoming more and more apparent that the leaders of the Loco Foco party, fearing the issues of another direct appeal to the people, are laying their plans to throw the next election into the House of Representatives. Indications of such a design have from time to time disclosed themselves in the engrossing anxiety manifested by the Loco party to secure a majority, by States, in the Lower House of Congress. Undoubtedly at the outset this was looked to as a sort of "last card" only to be used, like Butler and Glentworth's "plot" in 1840, in a desperate condition of their political fortunes. But the unexpectedly disastrous results of the election in Georgia, Tennessee, Maryland, Ohio, &c. have already convinced the leaders that neither Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Calhoun have any chance before the people, and that their only hope of success is to give the election to the House of Representatives. They are, even thus early, throwing out "feelers to try public opinion on this subject." A recent number of the Frankfort (Kentucky) Yeoman leads off as follows:

"We can run all of our candidates, and then keep Mr. Clay out of the House in Congress, where he would have no chance at any rate. In fact, if we wished to make our success perfectly certain, we could not do better than run a Democratic electoral ticket in every State. This would bring the election before the House where we shall have about 20 States out of the 26."

We are quite willing that the Locofocos should try this experiment. Nor are we surprised that they desire to do so. We know full well how much they fear the popular tribunal. "A burnt child dreads the fire." The Loco Focos have still a vivid recollection of the progress and results of the campaign of 1840. The leaders could doubtless "manage" the House of Representatives. But the people are not so easily controlled, as these leaders have found to their cost. Hence the proposition so significantly recommended by the Kentucky paper, to "bring the election before the House." Let us see if the party generally are content to try this "cast."

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.

TOBACCO.—The transactions as last noticed continue on a very limited scale, owing to a deficiency of stock to operate on.

Flour.—There is but little demand for shipment, consequently the sales are principally for city consumption. Prices remain without change: we quote \$4 1/2, favorite brands will bring 25 a 37c. above the latter price.

CORN.—The stock is now very moderate, and prices have advanced this week. We now quote 34 a 36c. per bushel. The last sales we hear of were at 35c.

COTTON.—The stock is very light. We quote at nominal prices, 32 a 33c. per bushel.

Provisions.—The market for all descriptions are dull, and sales small. About 400 bbls. of new Beef has been received, the market nearly bare before. There is scarcely any Prime Pork in the city, and Mess is on the decline. General sales at \$10 per bbl.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the estate of Ashley Sampson, dec'd, that I will apply at the next regular term of the County Court of Howard County, for a final settlement of my administration on said estate.

JOSEPH ROPER, Executor.

November 18, 1843. 36—4t

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of Trust executed by Nathan H. Stephenson, to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of James Ferguson, I shall on the 5th day of December next, at the second day of the next Circuit Court, proceed to sell, at the Court house in Fayette, in the County of Howard, Mo., for cash in hand, the following property, to-wit: The north half of the north east quarter of section No. twenty, in township No. fifty, in range No. fifteen, containing eighty acres, more or less. The title is no doubt good, and such title only will be made as is vested in me by virtue of said Deed of Trust.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Trustee.

November 18th, 1843. 36—3w.

CLOTHING STORE—REMOVAL.

The undersigned has removed to the East side of the square, in the brick building next door to Switzer & Smith, where the public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock of superior ready made clothing, Boots & Shoes, splendid Alpaca cloths, Isabellines, &c., for ladies dresses, Hats, Caps, &c., all of which are offered at prices not usual in Fayette—for Cash.

H. KRAMER.

Fayette, Nov. 18, 1843.

Removal.

G. HATTENBACK, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his stock of goods to the south side of the public square, in the room heretofore occupied by H. Kramer, as a Clothing Store, and next door to Dr. Talbot's Drug Store, where he is prepared to accommodate his customers with any article in his line of business "cheap for cash." Call and examine my stock and prices and your own interest will suggest the next step.

Fayette, Nov. 18, 1843.

LITERARY NOTICE.

There will be an annual address before the Union Literary Society of the Missouri University, on Monday night the 27th inst., at 7 o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, by Wm. A. Roberts, Esq.

The friends of the Society and the Patrons of Literature in general are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Society.

FREEMAN S. MCKINNEY,
EDWIN R. PARKER,
JOHN H. MOORE,
JOHN J. BECK,
THOMAS J. HARDIN,
Committee of Arrangements.

Columbia, Nov. 18, 1843.

Important to Farmers.

WE have just received and for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, a large and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Bunnets, Iron, Steel, Nails and Castings, Salt, &c., &c., for which we will receive at the market prices—delivered as by agreement—Wheat, Pork, Beeswax, Tallow, Flaxseed, Jeans, Lindsey, &c., &c.

SWITZLER & SMITH.

Fayette, Nov. 18, 1843.

SPINNING WHEELS.—A large assortment just received and for sale by J. D. PERRY & CO.